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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 66/50, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the General Assembly urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

2. By a note verbale dated 13 February 2012, Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken, and to communicate their views on the issue. On 21 February 2012, letters were also dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations, inviting them to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions, in extenso, are posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs if so requested by the invited organization prior to the issuance of the report in question as a document of the United Nations. Organizations that had reported their relevant activities in 2011 were invited to submit only new information in relation to what they had previously submitted.

3. As at 9 July 2012, replies had been received from Colombia, Georgia, Lebanon and Norway, which are reproduced or summarized in section II of the present report. A reply from the European Union has been received and is reproduced in section III, in accordance with modalities set out in resolution 65/276. Replies were also received from 12 international organizations and are summarized in section IV of the present report.

II. Replies received from Member States

Colombia

[Original: English]
[14 May 2012]

The Republic of Colombia, guided by its foreign policy of complete and general disarmament, abstains from providing support to non-State actors that try to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use biological, nuclear or chemical weapons and their vector systems.

Consequently, Colombia is a State party to the main international legal instruments in the matter of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, such as: the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Colombia is also a State party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Tlatelolco Treaty), as well as to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Testing in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, and has ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

Furthermore, regarding nuclear security matters, Colombia is a State party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiologic Emergency.

The Republic of Colombia submitted its national report on measures adopted to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on two occasions: the first report was submitted in February 2005 and the second in December 2011.

Consequently, Colombia has twice requested the cooperation of the Committee established under resolution 1540 (2004) to effectively respond to the challenge that terrorists represent with weapons of mass destruction under their power.

The Republic of Colombia voted in favour of two resolutions in 2010 and in 2011 that were submitted under the General Assembly agenda item on "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction".

Georgia*

[Original: English]
[29 March 2012]

Georgia is a party to all of the 13 anti-terrorism international conventions, as well as the Council of Europe Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. The provisions of the conventions mentioned have already been implemented in the Georgian legislation, namely, all terrorism-related crimes under the above-mentioned conventions were criminalized as such in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Within the frameworks of universal (United Nations conventions), regional (Council of Europe conventions), subregional (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova (GUAM), Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)) and bilateral international instruments (with Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan) or on the basis of reciprocity, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia closely cooperates with the respective agencies of partner countries to tackle international terrorism.

Since the Rose Revolution, the Government of Georgia has declared the fight against organized crime in all its manifestations as one of the top priorities for the country. The Government of Georgia adopted a coherent, coordinated and wide-ranging strategy for the fight against organized crime and terrorism. The adoption of the Law of Georgia on Combating Terrorism, the Law of Georgia on Organized Crime and Racketeering, the new Criminal Procedural Code and relevant changes to the Criminal Code has served as an effective legal ground for the prevention of and combating organized crime and terrorism.

* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Georgia is available from the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism/SG_Report.shtml). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia is entrusted with responsibilities for combating crime generally. It created a special Counter-Terrorist Centre, which is responsible for conducting operative activities for the prevention of terrorism and the investigation of terrorism cases. It exchanges information with other countries and is also closely linked with other relevant institutions in Georgia for the exchange of information. The officers of the Counter-Terrorist Centre are well equipped and trained with the help of partner countries and international organizations to tackle any manifestation of terrorism-related crimes.

With the assistance of the United States Government, new equipment on border crossing points has been installed, which enhanced the capacities of Georgian law enforcement agencies to reveal trafficking of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims. In addition, security has been enhanced at the border crossing points to limit illegal crossings of the Georgian border and to prevent the flow of criminals, including terrorists, into the territory of Georgia.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[26 March 2012]

Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.

Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds, prohibit trafficking in such weapons and provide for the prosecution of any terrorists, the harbouring of whom is forbidden under Lebanese law.

Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of terrorists.

Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon denies the legitimacy of the threat or use of such weapons.

Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism and participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.

Lebanon expresses grave concern at Israel's non-compliance with international legitimacy, which poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Norway

[Original: English]
[1 June 2012]

The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups is a fundamental threat to international peace and security. All countries must deal with the serious

danger of nuclear terrorism. It is a national responsibility to establish necessary legislation and safeguards for nuclear security. It is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of nuclear material, and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Norway fully supports the strengthening of relevant multilateral and legally binding instruments in order to tackle the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

Norway is a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty. Universal adherence and compliance to these vital instruments and their control mechanisms provide a fundamental bulwark against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. Norway calls for full universalization and full compliance with the obligations set by these treaties.

Norway welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", and supports its full implementation.

Norway attaches great importance to the full implementation of relevant International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) instruments on nuclear security and safety. Norway has provided $5 million to the establishment of the IAEA fuel bank. Norway has also provided NOK 20 million (equivalent to $3.6 million) for the IAEA extrabudgetary programme for strengthening nuclear safety in developing countries. Norway announced at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit that it would provide NOK 20 million (equivalent to $3.6 million) for the IAEA efforts to increase security at nuclear facilities in developing countries. At the Nuclear Security Summit in 2012, Norway announced an increased contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund by an additional NOK 8 million (equivalent to €1 million) to nuclear security projects in developing countries.

Norway supports IAEA assistance programmes and cooperation with developing countries on highly enriched uranium minimization, and, together with Austria and the Nuclear Threat Initiative and in cooperation with IAEA, hosted the 2nd International Symposium on HEU Minimization in Vienna, from 23 to 25 January 2012.

Since 1992 Norway has provided approximately NOK 1.7 billion (equivalent to $290 million) for nuclear safety and security in the north-western Russian Federation, the latest of which was an additional contribution of NOK 20 million (equivalent to $3.6 million) to the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership in 2011.

Norway has worked in partnership with the Governments of Kazakhstan and the United States on securing borders in Central Asia to prevent and detect nuclear smuggling.

Norway has signed and ratified the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facilities; adopted the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, including its supplementary guidance document.

Norway has signed the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, completed the legislative groundwork necessary for prompt ratification and intends to complete the ratification process this year.

Norway has signed The Hague Code of Conduct against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles, and the Proliferation Security Initiative. Norway participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, as well as other international bodies such as INTERPOL, to exchange experiences and knowledge.

Norway underlines the need for effective export controls in denying terrorists access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Norway plays an active role in different export control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Australia Group. Norway encourages all States Members of the United Nations to follow the guidelines and recommendations of these regimes.

III. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

The European Union (EU) Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the 2003 European Security Strategy and EU Weapons of Mass Destruction Strategy, the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the New lines for action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (2008), all together reinforce the EU commitment to prevent the access of terrorists to nuclear, chemical and biological materials. In line with resolution 1540 (2004) of the Security Council and its Weapons of Mass Destruction Strategy, the EU requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in all its agreements with third countries. The accession of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials was approved by the European Council in 2007, and ratification is expected to be completed soon by all EU member States and Euratom.

The EU has actively contributed to the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, and is committed to its objectives, including with regard to securing nuclear material and radioactive sources and to strengthening information security in order to prevent terrorists from obtaining information, technology or expertise needed to acquire or use nuclear materials for malicious purposes. Equally, the EU contributed actively to the outcome of the Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons Review Conference held in December 2011 in Geneva. As for chemical weapons, the EU accounts for 40 per cent of the budget of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons spent on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide. Particularly important in recent months were the contributions by the EU to provide assistance to countries in order to reinforce their national capacities and ensure full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The EU contributes actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and attaches utmost importance to the areas of nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics.

The EU has been continuously implementing its 2009 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Action Plan, which, inter alia, contributes to the

implementation of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The European Union Police Office (EUROPOL) conducts several activities that are aimed at assisting EU member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Under the Seventh Framework Programme for Security Research (2007-2013) of the European Commission, a part of the funding is allocated to research and development projects in the field of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 between the United States, the EU and IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects in which united efforts are undertaken in the specific area of nuclear forensics, aiming at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation.

IV. Information received from international organizations

A. United Nations system

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[2 July 2012]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States through the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013.

In order to provide advice to States on how to establish and maintain national nuclear security regimes, IAEA published three documents in the Nuclear Security Series, namely, Nuclear Security Recommendations: on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities; on Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities; and on Nuclear and Other Radioactive Materials Out of Regulatory Control.

Nuclear security peer reviews and advisory services continued to be the main tools of IAEA for helping States to assess their nuclear security effectiveness, identify needs, and provide a basis for formulating plans for continuous improvement. Three International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions were undertaken and 14 other advisory missions were conducted, focusing on legal, regulatory and practical measures for controlling nuclear and other radioactive material.

A major element of IAEA nuclear security assistance is the provision of equipment for detecting and responding to the unauthorized movement of nuclear and other radioactive material. Four remote monitoring systems were deployed in four facilities to secure Category I-III radioactive sources. The Agency also donated 256 handheld monitors to member States and lent an additional 588 radiation detection instruments.

IAEA conducted 52 training events covering all aspects of nuclear security, reaching more than 1,300 people from 120 States. The International Nuclear Security Education Network, established in 2010, has expanded and now comprises over 50 academic institutions.

The membership of the Agency's Illicit Trafficking Database has continued to expand, with two States joining in 2011, bringing the total number of participating States to 112 member States and 1 non-member State. A total of 147 incidents were reported in 2011.

IAEA continued to work with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions. IAEA engaged member States and relevant United Nations bodies such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to establish a basis to improve cooperation and enhance dialogue among other international nuclear security-related initiatives. In order to promote this process, IAEA organized the first Information Exchange Meeting, in May 2011, which was attended by 21 representatives of 8 international organizations and initiatives.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) promotes the counter-terrorism objectives laid down in General Assembly resolution 66/50 "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" through a number of key initiatives and activities. With the collaboration of member States, partner organizations and the civil aviation industry, ICAO plays an essential leadership role in protecting the air transport system primarily by setting international security-related Standards and Recommended Practices designed to prevent acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation, auditing compliance and providing assistance to States to enhance their aviation security systems and measures.

ICAO recognizes the strong links between efforts to secure the global air cargo supply chain and measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, commonly grouped as weapons of mass destruction. In the wake of the October 2010 incidents in which two improvised explosive devices concealed in air cargo were transported between several continents on a number of different flights via multiple legs, ICAO has intensified its air cargo security initiatives with a view to reinforcing the global air cargo security framework in order to counter this type of threat.

While ICAO has had a long history in the leadership of aviation terrorism prevention strategies, mainly to deal with the introduction of explosive devices on board aircraft, and hijacking, the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons represents a different set of challenges from traditional threats. Consequently, the possible use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the ICAO Aviation Security Panel in March 2012.

In partnership with all aviation stakeholders that participate in the ICAO Aviation Security Panel, ICAO is making continuous progress in enhancing the global air cargo security regime as called for in the Declaration on Aviation Security, which was unanimously adopted at the 37th session of the ICAO Assembly. Furthermore, it is envisaged that the High-level Conference on Aviation Security, to be held in Montreal from 12 to 14 September 2012, will consider and is

expected to endorse an Action Plan on Air Cargo Security in order to further strengthen the international supply chain.

The 2010 Beijing Convention, adopted under the auspices of ICAO, which modernizes the ICAO counter-terrorism international convention legal framework, contains provisions relating to the criminalization of the acts of using against or on board an aircraft in service any biological, chemical or nuclear weapon or explosive. It also contains a provision that criminalizes the transport without lawful authorization of explosive or radioactive material, biological, chemical or nuclear weapon and equipment (hardware or software) that may contribute to the design or manufacture of a biological, chemical or nuclear weapon. It is generally considered that these new provisions reinforce the non-proliferation international legal framework in place.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[5 June 2012]

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted, in 2002, mandatory measures to enhance maritime security, as the new chapter XI-2 to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 161 member States, representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. About 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages and more than 10,000 port facilities serving them have had their security plans developed and approved. Further to the adoption of amendments to chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea in 2006, IMO is currently also implementing a mandatory Long-Range Tracking and Identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally.

The 2005 Protocols to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation, and its Protocol relating to the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, respectively, which entered into force on 28 July 2010, have extended the scope of the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation instruments to cover new offences, such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

As at 31 May 2012, the 2005 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation Protocols had been ratified or acceded to by 22 States and 18 States, respectively. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security, including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting Safety of Life at Sea Contracting Governments to meet their obligations with respect to maritime security, through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops on regional and national bases; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

[Original: English]
[29 May 2012]

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorism Prevention Branch has continued to assist countries in implementing the international legal instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in accordance with its relevant General Assembly mandates.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch conducted and participated in several relevant regional activities including: a joint OSCE workshop on the 2005 legal instruments related to terrorism for OSCE member States, in April 2010 in Austria; a workshop on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism and maritime terrorism, held in November 2010 in Barbados; a regional facilitation event for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Peru, in November 2010 in Lima, co-organized by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Terrorism Prevention Branch United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also held national workshops, in Egypt in February 2010 and in Indonesia in October 2010.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch is a member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on weapons of mass destruction and has contributed to its ongoing work as well as to its report on prevention, response and mitigation of terrorist attacks using nuclear or radiological weapons or materials, launched in 2010.

In December 2010, the Terrorism Prevention Branch participated in a meeting, held in Austria, of international, regional and subregional organizations on cooperation in promoting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

The Terrorism Prevention Branch also participated in the tabletop exercise on the preparedness of State parties to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals, organized by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in November 2010 in Poland.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and participated in its meetings, in January 2010 in Hungary; in June 2010 in United Arab Emirates; and in November 2010 in Ukraine.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime co-sponsored the elaboration of the IAEA Nuclear Security Recommendations on Nuclear and Other Radioactive Material out of Regulatory Control. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also participated and contributed to several initiatives and meetings of IAEA including: a Workshop on Implementing Legislation in Nuclear Security for some Asian countries, held in Vienna in April 2010; an International Nuclear Security

* The full text of the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism/SG_Report.shtml). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Educational Network, an event on Facilitating Adherence to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials in November 2010.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch has developed a range of specialized tools, including electronic and substantive publications that aim to enhance understanding of the international legal regime against terrorism, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

World Health Organization*

[Original: English]
[15 June 2012]

In compliance with General Assembly resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation prepared by the Secretariat as well as the guidelines of the Secretary-General for reports drafted and/or compiled by the Secretariat, the submission received from the World Health Organization could not be included in the present report. The full text of the information received is available from www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism/SG_Report.shtml.

B. Other international organizations

African Union

[Original: English]
[26 March 2012]

The African Union continues to be actively engaged in promoting the ratification and implementation of the regional and universal weapons of mass destruction disarmament and non-proliferation regime, as well as the international nuclear security regime, and remains committed to supporting member States compliance with their regional and international obligations aimed at preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. In this regard, the African Union works closely with the international bodies and entities responsible for administering this regime.

In 2004, the African Union adopted a Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which incorporates member States obligations under Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). In 2011, the African Union developed a model law to further assist member States in enacting legislation covering the various aspects and manifestations of the crime of terrorism and to implement the provisions contained in the continental and international instruments, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The African Commission on Nuclear Energy, established by the African Nuclear Weapons-Free-Zone Treaty, which entered into force in July 2009, will play a key role in promoting and ensuring the safe and secure use of nuclear and radiological material in the continent. The continent has also established a number of forums that devote attention to nuclear safety and security, including the Forum for Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa and the African Regional Cooperative

Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology. Consultations between the European Union and African Union member States are currently under way for the establishment of Centres of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear risk mitigation.

While the continent is strongly committed to the universal weapons of mass destruction disarmament, non-proliferation and security regime, States continue to face a number of challenges in implementing their obligations, including competing security and developmental priorities, lack of resources and expertise and the fact that some of the instruments are not specifically applicable to many of the States.

While the African Union welcomes the support provided by international partners, there is a need for effective coordination among the partners. Support provided to African Union member States should also be tailored to, and in accordance with assessed needs. In addition, support provided should equally contribute to the continent's development needs, through boosting support for peaceful applications of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear sciences and technologies in the field of human health, agriculture and industries.

Commonwealth of Independent States

[Original: Russian]
[21 March 2012]

In response to your letter dated 21 February 2012, we wish to communicate the following.

In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly, for the purposes of implementing General Assembly resolutions 66/50 (2011), 65/62 (2010) and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and remaining mindful of the threat posed by the use of weapons of mass destruction for terrorist purposes, the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States are taking additional measures to prevent the use of such weapons by terrorists.

The legal basis underpinning cooperation between the States members of the Commonwealth and their competent authorities in measures to combat terrorism is the Programme for the period 2011-2013 ratified by decision of the Council of Heads of State of 10 December 2010, which provides for the adoption and implementation of measures:

- To suppress the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in potent chemical, biological and radioactive substances;
- To protect facilities which pose an elevated technological and environmental hazard;
- To identify and shut down specialized laboratories and other facilities used by terrorist and extremist organizations to prepare the instruments of their criminal activity, including the components of weapons of mass destruction.

The States members of the Commonwealth accord great importance to the special training of anti-terrorist forces and to the preparation of resources that can be used in real life situations to suppress criminal activities involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.

In 2011, the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, acting in concert with the Commonwealth's sectoral cooperation bodies, set up a management team of the heads of the counter-terrorism units of the different States members and prepared a joint command post exercise called "Berkut — Antiterror — 2011", conducted in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, and a management team of the heads of the counter-terrorism security forces and intelligence services of the States members of the Commonwealth and prepared a joint counter-terrorism training exercise called "Donbass — Antiterror — 2011", in Donetsk, Ukraine.

One positive outcome of the joint activities run by the law enforcement agencies of Commonwealth countries is the regular staging of special integrated operations to counter terrorism, the illicit trafficking in narcotics, weapons, ammunition and explosives and illegal migration and to suppress the smuggling of natural resources.

At the present time, inter-State consultations are under way between the States members of the Commonwealth on draft agreements on the training of counter-terrorism specialists in the educational establishments of the security agencies, special services and law enforcement authorities of the States members of the Commonwealth and on cooperation in providing logistical support to the authorities responsible for countering terrorism.

Work is also continuing on the development of computerized databases of potentially fraudulent line items which can be used for the detection and tracking of cross-border offences and for the apprehension of persons on inter State wanted lists.

No information is available about evidence of the production or acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and their components, or of their access to production technologies within the territory of the Commonwealth.

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[20 March 2012]

The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental policymaking body which is focused on developing and encouraging implementation policies on anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. The Financial Action Task Force mandate was expanded in 2008 to include the financing of proliferation, based on the proven expertise of the Task Force in addressing illicit financial activity through the global financial system, and the value that the Financial Action Task Force could add to the wider efforts of the international community. Its main activities are: setting international standards; assessing compliance with those standards; studying methods and trends of illicit financial activity; and identifying and responding to threats to the integrity of the global financial system. The Financial Action Task Force is comprised of 34 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organizations, and leads a global network of 8 Financial Action Task Force-style regional bodies, which together cover more than 180 jurisdictions — all of which have committed at the Ministerial level to implementing the standards of the Financial Action Task Force.

In February 2012, the Financial Action Task Force issued new standards, *The FATF Recommendations*, to combat the financing of proliferation, and assist countries in their implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

The work of anti-money-laundering/counter-terrorist financing authorities, including the analysis of suspicious transaction reports by financial intelligence units, may usefully support the investigation of proliferation activity or related violations of export controls. Financial Action Task Force Recommendation 2 requires countries to have effective mechanisms which enable their anti-money-laundering/counter-terrorist financing authorities and authorities responsible for combating proliferation to cooperate and coordinate domestically, at the policy and operational levels. The Financial Action Task Force has also issued related guidance in this area: *Best Practices Paper on Recommendation 2: sharing among domestic competent authorities information related to the financing of proliferation*. This new standard and guidance will assist jurisdictions to implement the financial provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and related resolutions.

The application of targeted financial sanctions (freezing actions and financial prohibitions) is another tool for combating proliferation. Although not identical, the application of targeted financial sanctions in the proliferation context bears many similarities to the application of such sanctions in the terrorist financing context. Financial Action Task Force Recommendation 7 will assist jurisdictions in their implementation of targeted financial sanctions against persons or entities designated by (or under the authority of) the Security Council, pursuant to its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1737 (2006), and their successor resolutions.

INTERPOL

[Original: English]
[24 May 2012]

INTERPOL is the only truly international police organization in the world and comprises 190 member States. Within its structure is the Public Safety and Terrorism Sub-Directorate, of which the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention programme forms a key part. The work of the programme is primarily to counter the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorist threat and consists of three main pillars: intelligence analysis for police services; programmes to prevent the illegal dispersal of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and Explosives materials; responding to and investigating chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives threats and malicious incidents. This is achieved through conducting threat assessments and analysis; working to increase the level of awareness of all national law enforcement agencies; delivering training sessions in order to increase law enforcement capabilities; and providing prevention methodologies for use by member countries.

Owing to the complex nature of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives prevention and response, a multidisciplinary approach is essential. This needs to be coordinated at a governmental level, ensuring close cooperation and information exchange between the various ministries, agencies and institutions involved. This includes those specialized in chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives materials regulation and security, as well as public health

and the wider law enforcement community. It is important that this inter-agency approach be extended to an international level. INTERPOL operates on the global stage, connecting its worldwide network of member countries through its 365/24/7 Command and Coordination Centre, its I-24/7 Global Police Communications System, its National Central Bureaux, and through maintaining close and effective working partnerships with other international governmental and non-governmental agencies that are specialized in the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives field, for example, WHO, EUROPOL, IAEA and the United Nations.

These agencies work with INTERPOL to provide expert training in the specialist areas of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives, e.g., WHO support to the Bio-Terrorism training programme from 2005 to 2011; and IAEA collaboration with INTERPOL in the development of guidance documents and manuals (e.g., the IAEA Guide for Radiological Crime Scene Management). Another area of joint working is the INTERPOL Project Geiger. This is a United States Federal Bureau of Investigation-funded project that has enabled INTERPOL, in partnership with IAEA, to create a specialized database, which gathers comprehensive data on the illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials, analyses the threats and assists with international investigations. This database currently has in excess of 2,500 cases relating to the smuggling of radioactive or nuclear material.

It is examples such as these of the effective working of INTERPOL with its international partners that provide the foundation upon which INTERPOL has built its expertise in countering the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorist threat.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization*

[Original: English]
[7 May 2012]

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

- NATO places a high priority on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and defending against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats and hazards and the Alliance will work actively to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by State and non-State actors. At the 2010 Lisbon Summit, Heads of State and Government of members of NATO called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the additional protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreement, and called for full implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Counter-terrorism is also a key priority for NATO. The 2010 Strategic Concept identifies terrorism as a direct threat and reaffirms the Alliance's determination to ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety of its populations and security of its territories.

* The full text of the information provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is available from the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism/SG_Report.shtml). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

- Operation Active Endeavour is a NATO maritime operation that contributes to the fight against terrorism by patrolling the Mediterranean Sea and monitoring shipping to help detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity.

Cooperation with partners

- Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, the NATO-Russia Council, and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information-sharing on weapons of mass destruction threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives. For instance, the Annual NATO Conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation is one of the largest outreach activities of NATO. It gathers decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security from a wide range of countries and enables them to openly exchange views. On average, 150 participants from more than 50 countries attend this event every year.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear defence capabilities

- NATO and NATO Allies have significantly improved and are further improving the Alliance's chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence activities. Within the NATO Response Force, the multinational Combined Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Task Force, including the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect from, and respond to, an attack or event involving chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.

Science cooperation

- NATO supports security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries, particularly under NATO's Science for Peace and Security programme. Between 2006 and 2012, 100 activities (multi-year projects, workshops and training courses) were completed under this programme in a range of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-related areas. There are also 13 ongoing multi-year projects in these areas.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

[Original: English]
[28 June 2012]

In 2011, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) actively contributed to the international efforts in preventing non-State actors (including terrorists) from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities. Furthermore, OSCE continued to focus on strengthening the international legal framework in countering terrorism and reinvigorated its supportive work on promoting enhanced container and supply chain security.

Promoting implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

OSCE has been mandated by the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision to identify and strengthen the specific forms of the organization's contribution to assist participating States in the further implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In line with this decision, OSCE has established a national network of Points of Contact on the resolution and has shared it with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council recognized the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, regional, subregional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to the serious challenge and threat to international peace and security posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. As the largest regional security organization, OSCE therefore can and already has been of instrumental importance in assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in promoting comprehensive implementation of the resolution, while at the same time delivering concrete outcomes, such as improved coordination and partnership of international and regional organizations, and national action plans of a number of participating States.

More concretely, OSCE and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs closely cooperate and coordinate their efforts in order to assist OSCE participating States in the development of their legislative framework and technical capabilities. In October 2011, a memorandum of understanding was signed in order to delineate the role of each organization and to establish a non-exclusive framework for technical cooperation with a view to further enhancing international efforts for reducing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the potential for non-State actors to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use these weapons and their means of delivery.

Promoting the international legal framework to combat nuclear terrorism

The Transnational Threats Department of OSCE has contributed to strengthening the international efforts to prevent terrorism financing and therewith also impacted on terrorist organizations' access to funds to acquire explosives and weapons of mass destruction. The Transnational Threats Department has organized workshops and training in the prevention of terrorism financing. In addition, the Transnational Threats Action against Terrorism Unit has contributed to raising awareness of the need to strengthen control of explosive substances, a commitment of all States that are parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 1997.

Promoting container and supply chain security

The Transnational Threats Action against Terrorism Unit continued its supportive work on promoting enhanced container and supply chain security, an area particularly relevant in terms of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction through illicit trafficking and potentially abusing international supply chains as a means of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear delivery.

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[30 May 2012]

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an intergovernmental organization with 177 members, whose customs services process approximately 98 per cent of international trade. As the "first line of defence" at the border, WCO supports the development and implementation of appropriate border control and law enforcement measures to detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Close cooperation with the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is therefore fundamental.

In the context of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), WCO has consequently initiated or supported the following activities:

- The WCO SAFE Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade contains provisions on export control measures and trustworthy/reliable partners in the supply chain (Authorized Economic Operators). The Secretariat promotes implementation of these standards among its members to improve supply chain security and transparency.

- In a joint effort of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and WCO, a training programme to implement the Financial Action Task Force recommendation on cross-border movements of cash was developed. Training seminars for Customs/border control officers to improve their capacity to detect illicit cash movements supporting money-laundering/terrorist and proliferation financing have been and will continue to be conducted.

- The WCO Secretariat has supported workshops and conferences organized by United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and other entities on improving the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Conversely, experts have addressed WCO meetings on the provisions of the resolution and the important role of Customs in implementing and enforcing its legally binding provisions.

- Of the most traded chemicals controlled by the Chemical Weapons Convention 33 will receive specific Harmonized System codes to allow monitoring cross-border trade in these substances. Their specific Harmonized System codes will be integrated in the next version of the Harmonized System. This measure will also significantly improve Customs' risk profiling.

- The WCO Secretariat implements programme "Global Shield", which targets suspicious cross-border movements of precursor chemicals that can be used to produce Improvised Explosive Devices. The programme is supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and INTERPOL.

WCO remains committed to support the work of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and to support its member customs administrations in their work to implement the provisions contained therein.